

REMARKS

Claim 1 requires three elements, (1) a local cache which has the image information, (2) a first processor-based system which is the information consumer, and (3) a second processor-based system which provides data about the image information. Three things must happen. Firstly, an on-line meeting must be set up between the first processor-based system and the second processor-based system. Secondly, the second processor-based system must provide image data to enable the display without image transfer and, thirdly, the local cache must provide the image information, when it has it, to the first processor-based system.

The reference has a peer client 1 (20) and a server 16. The information consumer is the peer client 1 (20) and, thus, although the office action never specifies as much, must be asserted to be the first processor-based system in the claim. The peer client 2 (22) would provide the image information if image information actually existed in the cited reference and, thus, would have to correspond to the claimed local cache. Then, the server 16 would have to correspond to the second processor-based system which is the data provider.

The first problem with the rejection is that the server 16 does not function as the data provider. The data provider must provide image data to enable display without image transfer, the display being accomplished by transferring the image information from the local cache. But the server 16 never provides information about what is to be displayed in the on-line meeting.

Instead, the office action seems to contend that the first processor-based system is the peer client 1 (20) and the peer client 2 (22) is the second processor-based system. But this cannot be so because the peer client 2 (22) does not provide image data to enable display without image transfer, it provides the actual image information. In other words, the peer client 2 (22) clearly functions as the local cache to provide the image information, avoiding the need to download it from the server 16. Under the reading set forth in the office action, there is not both a transfer of image information from a local cache and a transfer of image data to enable display without image transfer from a second processor-based system.

In short, the rejection simply does not work. The peer client 2 (22) cannot be the second processor-based system because it provides the image information, not the data to enable display without image transfer. The server 16 could be the second processor-based system, but it does not provide the image data to enable display without image transfer.

Therefore, neither the server 16 nor the peer client 2 (22) performs the functions required of the second processor-based system in the claim.

The second clause of claim 1 creates the problem for the rejection. That second clause is “receive image data from the second processor-based system, said image data to enable the display of an image transmitted from the second processor-based system.” Thus, the second clause requires image transmission and image data receipt. There is no image data receipt in the cited reference except in the sense that the peer client 2 provides the actual image information of the total image. There is no receipt of some data to enable the display of the image.

The Examiner contends that setting up an online meeting is taught in the reference, despite the fact that there is no online meeting therein. Further, the Examiner contends that receiving image data from the second processor-based system, the image data to enable the display of an image transmitted from the second processor-based system, is also taught in the cited reference.

However, the Delaney reference does not teach upon receipt of the image data, utilizing the received image data to determine whether the information for the image is already stored in a local cache coupled to the first processor-based system. To read the claim on Delaney, the local cache has to be the data sending system. Then the whole claim construction falls apart. The point is that in Delaney what you do is, if you need something you do not have, you check to see whether other systems have the data and, if so, they provide it to you. In the claimed invention, what you do is you receive information about an image from the data sending system and if you already have the image based on the information you received, then you do not need to tie up bandwidth having the image transmitted. Nothing of this sort is anywhere described in Delaney. In Delaney, there is some form of communication between two processor-based systems, but not between a data sending system and an image displaying system.

In the office action, the image displaying system must be the one that receives data from the data sending system. The claim calls for setting up an online meeting with the data sending system. Then it calls for receiving image data from the data sending system. But the image data that is received in the case of Delaney (if such an embodiment actually existed) would be the data that the displaying system sends to the data sending system. In other words, the information flow is exactly reversed. In the claimed invention, the displaying system receives data about the image from another system. In Delaney, the system that ultimately needs the data would display it

obtains the data from the other processor-based system by sending information about the data that it wants. Thus, the flow of information is exactly reversed.

The claim also calls for utilizing the received image data to determine whether the information for the image is already stored in a local cache. The device that does this, according to the office action, is Delaney's data sending system, not the displaying system as claimed. It is the data sending system that is going to provide the information that checks to see whether it already has it in Delaney. The displaying system in Delaney, the one that would actually use the information, seeks it from another. Thus, the displaying system does not utilize received image data to determine whether the information for the image is already stored in a local cache. Instead, it provides information to the data sending system so that the data sending system can see whether or not it has the information and can send it on to the displaying system. Again, exactly the inverse of what is claimed and it is inverted because of the very different functions being performed.

Finally, the claim calls for retrieving the previously stored image information from the local cache. The displaying system does not get the information from its local cache. Instead, it gets it from another computer system.

In short, there is simply no way to read the claim onto Delaney.

The rejection of claim 1 is also based on Maddalozzo. The only thing that it is contended Delaney does not teach is utilizing the received image data to determine whether the information for the image is already stored in a local cache. However, as pointed out above, the deficiencies of Delaney are much greater than that. Maddalozzo does not teach that an intended recipient checks a local cache to see whether it already has the data which an intended transmitter intends to send. In this respect, Maddalozzo suffers from the same deficiency as Delaney. Maddalozzo relates to creating common caches. It has nothing to do with transmitting information from one system to another and determining whether the receiving system already has the data that the transmitting system intends to transmit. Thus, there is no way for Maddalozzo to overcome the deficiencies of Delaney.

Therefore, reconsideration of the rejection of claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claim 12 was rejected solely on Delaney. It calls for (1) enabling said processor to set up an online meeting with a remote processor-based system, (2) receiving data from the remote processor-based system related to information to be transmitted, (3) determining whether the

information is already stored in a local cache coupled to said processor before completely a download of the information, and (4) retrieving the previously locally cached information to display an image on the processor-based system during the online meeting if the information was locally cached.

Delaney has nothing to do with setting up an online meeting.

There is no way to read the claim on Delaney because Delaney does not operate in the same information flow directions. In Delaney, the system that wants to use the data queries the so-called remote system to see if it has it and, if so, the remote system sends the data to the displaying system. Thus, the non-displaying system would have to receive data from the remote processor-based system related to the information to be transmitted. But the claim calls for a data storage medium coupled to said processor and storing instructions enabling the processor to set up an online meeting with the remote processor-based system. Thus, the processor that sets the meeting up must be the one with the claimed data storage medium. In the case of Delaney, the claim must be read on the system that obtains the information from another system. But the system that obtains the information does not receive data from the remote processor-based system related to the information to be transmitted, instead it receives the actual information. Similarly, the initiating system does not determine whether the information was already stored in a local cache. It is the queried system that does that. In other words, the system that wants the information does not check its caches, it checks the remote system to see if the remote system has the information. Then, the information that wants the information does not retrieve the previously locally cached information. Instead, it obtains it externally from the other processor-based system.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that there is no way to read claim 12 on Delaney.

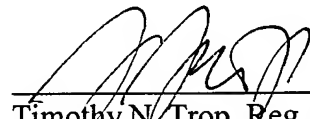
Claim 22 is rejected over the combination of Delaney and Maddalozzo. Neither Delaney or Maddalozzo set up an online meeting with a second processor-based system. Neither sends data to a second processor-based system related to information already displayed on the first system. There is no information display in either Maddalozzo or Delaney. Thus, there is no way to read the claim onto either reference or even their combination. Finally, neither reference or their combination teaches transmitting the information displayed on the first system to the second system if requested by the second system. There is no displayed information and there is nothing comparable thereto. All that happens in each reference is that if a first system wants something that a second system has it requests it and receives it. There is nothing that is already displayed.

Therefore, reconsideration of the rejection of claim 22 is respectfully requested.

In view of these remarks, the application should now be in condition for allowance. Delaney does not receive data from one processor-based system related to an image to be displayed on another processor-based system during an online meeting. Delaney does not determine whether information is locally stored before receiving a completed download of the image information.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 14, 2005



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